

The Hongkong Telegraph.

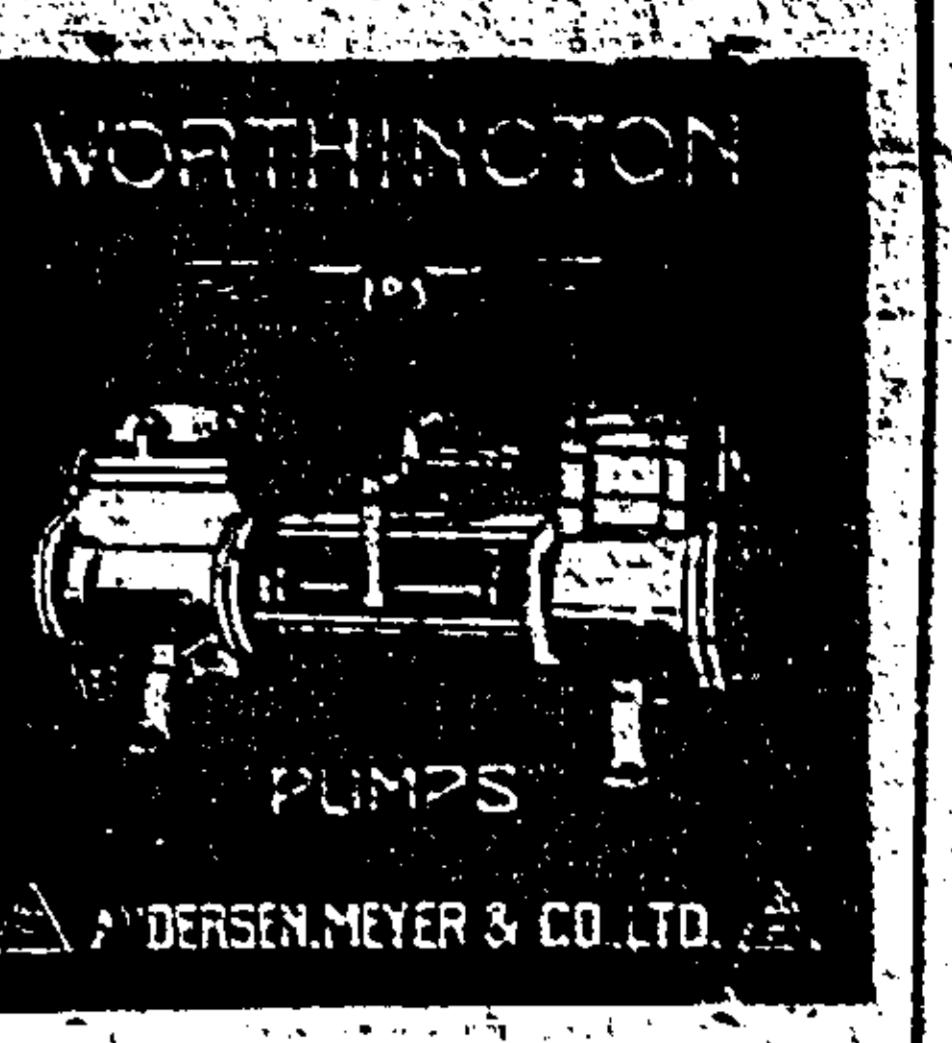
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BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH TO PRESS AT GENOA.

Danger of Another Welter of Blood in Europe.

(Reuter's Service.)

Genoa, April 27.

An alarmist picture of Europe was drawn by Mr. Lloyd George speaking at an Anglo-American Press dinner. He pointed out that Russia and Germany combined contained over two-thirds of the people of Europe. The Russo-German treaty was the first warning that their voice would be heard. He adduced proof that Europe's danger was that there was no accepted frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and earnestly wished that America had been at Genoa, because her very aloofness gives her a right to speak with peculiar authority.

He was confident that in his own life time Europe would be again a welter of blood, unless the conference objects were attained. He issued a solemn warning of the dangers of allowing victory to develop into oppression and vengeance.

Allies Must Not Abuse Their Triumph.

Later.

Mr. Lloyd George prefaced his alarmist description of Europe with a declaration that Genoa was a landmark in the history of the world, because the direction Europe would take depended upon its decisions. He rebuked the impatient people who thought solution possible in a fortnight, and recalled that the duration of the Washington conference far exceeded estimates. He did not say that Genoa would last three months, but it was impossible to think that deep-rooted difficulties could be overcome in a month.

He was as confident as when he arrived at Genoa that people who supposed that any combination would be able to keep down the Russians and Germans were either blind or blinkered. He long ago considered a Russo-German agreement inevitable. If it was the permanent policy of any European combination to have hungry Russia equipped by angry Germany, how long would it be before Europe was devastated? He declared that if we, now dominant and triumphant, abused our triumph, vengeance would inevitably follow, as vengeance overtook Germany.

Instructions to French Delegation.

Paris, April 27.

The Cabinet has telegraphed M. Barthou agreeing with the delegation's attitude, instructing it to stand by the Cannes resolution, and to follow closely M. Poincaré's policy towards the Soviets.

French Attitude on Proposed Allied Meeting.

Paris, April 27.

The Cabinet has unfavourably received the suggestion of a Supreme Council meeting at Genoa, and has decided that discussion of reparations in unnecessary unless Germany defaults on May 31. Nevertheless, M. Poincaré will consent to a meeting of the Council if discussions are limited to the Russo-German treaty, when France would welcome the inclusion of the Little Entente and Poland.

Germans and Russians Dine Together.

Paris, April 27.

A message from Genoa says the Russian delegation had dinner with the German delegates. The tenor of the speeches has not transpired. Numerous police were present.

HOME ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

No Settlement Reached Yet.

London, April 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that an agreement had not been reached in the engineering dispute regarding managerial functions, an extension of the lock-out seemed inevitable. The Government had appointed a Court of Enquiry to investigate the matter thoroughly and the first meeting would be held to-morrow. Both parties had been invited to send representatives.

Prior to Mr. Chamberlain's announcement, the engineering employers decided to open the workshops on May 3rd, to men willing to accept the terms hitherto rejected by the Unions, while intimating their willingness to resume negotiations with the Union when the employers' memorandum was accepted.

London, April 27.

Sir William Warrender Mackenzie holds the Court of Enquiry mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain.

[Sir William Mackenzie has been Chairman of many industrial commissions and is President of the Industrial Court.]

PARTIAL SUCCESS OF RUBBER RESTRICTION.

Early Agreement with Dutch Indies Desiderated.

London, April 27.

At the annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association the Chairman, Sir Stanley Bois, pointed out that their voluntary restriction output scheme had not been fruitless, although it had not received sufficient support to make it very effective. He estimated that 25,000 tons less were produced than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and, allowing for reduction in relation to normal output, a further 10,000 tons might be added. He hoped that negotiations with the Dutch Indies Government in regard to co-operation in legislative action to safeguard the industry would be energetically proceeded with and that an agreement in regard to combined action would shortly be reached.

RUSSIA AND ESTHONIA.

Relations Strained Over Arrests.

London, April 27.

Russo-Estonian relations are strained in consequence of the Soviet arresting M. Paul, the Estonian representative at Tiflis, also three consular officials. The authorities decline to release them or to explain. The Estonian Government has taken reprisals and arrested four members of the Soviet Legation at Reval in connection with espionage.

FIGHTING IN IRELAND.

Machine-Guns and Rifles in Use.

London, April 27.

Fighting between Free State and Republican troops broke out at Mullingar yesterday and continued to-day, both using rifles and machine-guns. There were many casualties.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

The Call on Shares.

London, April 27.

The call on Banque Industrielle shares is confirmed. It will be payable between June 15 and July 15. Overdue payments will be subject to five per cent. interest.

DRAMATIC CANTON INCIDENT.

Naval Ships Seized.

HELP FOR PRESIDENT SUN.

A dramatic development has occurred in Canton, according to our correspondent there, who reports that the crews of the Northern Squadron, the ships of which have been at anchor off Whampoa for some time, were suddenly and simultaneously overpowered by a number of sailors, natives of Shantung, Kiangsu and Canton, who seized the vessels and kept the Northern men prisoners. The men carrying out this coup declared that they will be loyal to President Sun and will assist him in the expedition against the North. It is said that this move was carried out on the instructions of President Sun, following news of the naval movements at Shanghai.

Our correspondent also reports that an official explanation of the recent firing in the neighbourhood of the President's palace states that the affair was due to a misunderstanding amongst some of the troops regarding their pay, but it is believed that the true reason is still being kept secret. The day following the incident, a battalion of troops which was disbanded caused much alarm to inhabitants in the neighbourhood by their unruly behaviour.

It is noteworthy that although President Sun cancelled Chan King-ming's appointment as Commander-in-chief of the Cantonese troops, the headquarters of these soldiers are now established in Waichow and Chan is issuing therewith orders to all military officials under his control.

Replying to the delegates sent by President Sun to persuade him to return to Canton, Chan King-ming stated that he intends retiring from official life and to become a farmer. He did not wish to hear anything whatever about politics.

Although the Military Department in Canton finds great difficulty in making payments to the troops, the issuing of the banknotes of the People's Bank brought from Kwangsi is being

delayed, as the provincial banknotes are still far below par value.

The following items are from to-day's *Canton Times*.

Sun to Head Army.

After arranging the provincial affairs of Kwangtung, President Sun Yat-sen will lead his grand Expeditionary Army northward in order to hasten the unification of the country. It is reported that the Northern Expedition Army Headquarters will be removed to Sankwan on the 10th of next month when President Sun and the main force of the Expeditionary Army will proceed to that city. After concentrating the forces of the different provinces in Sankwan, the general movement of the Northern Expedition will be ordered. The President has entrusted the affairs of Kwangtung to the newly-appointed governor, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and General Ngai Bong-ping, Commander of the Third Division, will be in charge of the military affairs of Canton city.

New Appointments.

After receiving the appointment from President Sun Yat-sen, Mr. T. T. Cheng assumed the office of Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung on the 26th. The new Commissioner has issued announcements concerning his assumption of office. Many prominent officials and businessmen called at the Treasury Building on the 26th to congratulate him. Since Mr. Koo Ying-fa left the office of the Commissioner of the Provincial Civil Affairs, Governor Wu Ting-fang has been very careful in selecting the successor to Mr. Koo owing to the importance of the post. It is reported that Mr. Kuo Tai-chi has been appointed as Commissioner of the Bureau and Mr. Kuo assumed his new office yesterday. Mr. Kuo is a native of Hupeh province, and is a returned student from America.

Other Items.

General Li Lish-chun, chief of President Sun's General Staff, had arrived at Canton a few days ago.

It is reported that since the Provincial Military Headquarters has been abolished, Gov. Wu Ting-fang has decided to establish a Bureau of Military Affairs to take charge of the military affairs of the province.

NEW WIRELESS SERVICES.

Marconi's Latest Agreement.

London, April 27.

The Marconi Company announces that as the result of an agreement between themselves, the Radio Corporation of America, the Compagnie Générale Télégraphie Sansfil and the Gesellschaft Fuer Drahtlose Telegrafie, a number of new international wireless services will be shortly opened.

RECONSTRUCTION OF PETROGRAD.

Job for Big German Company.

Helsingfors, April 27.

A big German company has signed a preliminary agreement for the reconstruction of Petrograd, including the restoration of buildings, railways, water, sewage and other services. The Germans, in exchange, will be permitted to conduct the earthenware and brick industry.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN AMERICA.

Many Towns in Danger.

New York, April 27.

The flood waters of the Mississippi are causing widespread havoc. The town of Ferndale is inundated. The residents, being forewarned, escaped. Six other towns are directly menaced. The flood conditions in Texas have not improved.

THE PORTUGUESE AERIAL VENTURE.

Lisbon, April 27.

The Brazilian Lloyd steamship *Bage* has sailed for St. Paul's Rocks, where she is expected on May 8th. She carries the new seaplane for the trans-Atlantic flyers.

DUTCH CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The Hague, April 27.

Debating the Constitutional Reform Bill, the Second Chamber rejected a number of motions regarding the powers and limitations of the First Chamber, including a motion for its abolition.

AMSTERDAM LOAN.

Amsterdam, April 27.

The Town Council has decided to conclude a ten million guilder six per cent. loan to be issued in Switzerland at 97 per cent.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

HELPING STARVING EUROPE.

Interesting Lecture at Helena May Institute.

Straits Finances.

The Governor Pleased.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, April 28.

H. E. the Governor and Lady

Guillemand leave to-day by the

anchise, returning in October.

Interviewed at Government

House, His Excellency said he

was glad to know that before he

left, the public finances of the

Colony, as distinct from those of

individuals, were in a very sound

and satisfactory condition.

A COURT SCENE.

Grateful Woman Kow-tows to Magistrate.

In the days of the Manchu regime a prisoner was brought into the Court in a posture which was meant to convey the most profound humility and reverence for the wise and dignified man who presided with the brush and scroll at the table.

Interviewed at Government House, His Excellency said he was glad to know that before he left, the public finances of the Colony, as distinct from those of

individuals, were in a very sound and satisfactory condition.

MAILS TO EAST.

Home Paper's Comment.

In the course of the Colonial

Office report on Hongkong for

the year 1920, which has only

just made its appearance, we see it is stated that

during the early portion of the

year, serious inconvenience was caused by irregular arrivals of English mails, due to failure on several occasions to make the steamer connection at Nagasaki. The position was remedied later in the year by the provision of more fast vessels on the London-Bombay service, and by an arrangement with the Straits Settlements Postal Administration for Hongkong letter mails to be sent by rail from Penang to Singapore. Thereafter the service was improved.

The work of the Federation was becoming world-wide. Mademoiselle Bidgrain continued.

It was very much alike in the various countries, but all retained their national characteristics.

The speaker mentioned summer camps, advice on religious topics, the discussion of general topics and questions of the day as being all within the scope of the activities of the Federation. Yet it

was not a case of one nation implanting one type of work in some other country. Each nation worked on lines of its own, and the speaker described the unity of the Federation not as unity of uniformity but of unity of union. This was possible because there was one great common interest, one supreme allegiance—Jesus Christ.

Mademoiselle Bidgrain thought they might say that the Federation had stood the test of the war. It had stood the test of the revolution in Russia. The Student Christian movement was the only student movement which had not collapsed; they had even increased their membership.

Speaking of the work of the Students' War Relief Fund in some of the war-ridden parts of Europe, Mademoiselle Bidgrain mentioned some of the things told her in a letter from her predecessor, who went to Austria.

Describing the hardships of the people of this country, the speaker told how some were only in a position to get one meal a day, their clothing was scanty and tuberculosis was prevalent. But showing the spirit of these unfortunate, when they were told of the plight of some of their fellow students in Russia, instead of thinking how best they could be helped themselves, all they thought was how they could render assistance.

Eleven countries have been helped, Mademoiselle Bidgrain told her listeners, and thirty-two countries have contributed. She was glad to say that Great Britain had done a great deal, the universities raising £22,000 for the fund. America, too, had done a tremendous amount of good work, and although there were only 9,000 students in Holland, that country had given £11,000. Students had also given practical help. To many nations which were on the other side during the war, it was difficult to express in words the help it had been to their students. Some students from other countries came to assist them; and not in any condescending way. The unfortunate had been assisted in many different ways: food, clothing, and other help. Mademoiselle Bidgrain described the scenes she had witnessed in one of the universities in Austria.

The speaker concluded by saying that the work they had done was to keep students hopeful—not to despair of the world and despair of their God.

At the conclusion of the address, Mrs. Kemp thanked Mademoiselle Bidgrain. Her description seemed to bring home the awful need there was in Europe and the chairwoman was sure it would inspire them to try and help in any way they could.

The T.K.K. advised consignees of cargo that the *Tenyo Maru</i*

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS**GERMAN FIRMS IN CHINA.****Herr Stinnes' Proposed Scheme.**

Peking, April 11: Everyone anticipated that so soon as peace was declared between China and Germany and commercial relations were resumed the latter would make a strong bid to regain the commercial and business position she held previous to the Great War. No one, however, was prepared for the energetic manner in which the task has been tackled or the success that it has met. It was considered that the closure of German banks, the loss of extraterritorial, German imports having to pay a heavier duty than those of allied nations, the lack of shipping, the heavy export duty imposed on German exporters, the limited banking facilities and numerous other drawbacks, would prevent the Germans from becoming serious competitors for a considerable period. But such is not proving the case. The Germans are already making themselves felt as strong competitors in the China market, and they have already secured a number of important contracts.

Favourable Conditions.
Spying Out the Land. The majority of American and British commercial houses overlooked the fact that, from the outbreak of the Great War until the Germans were interned or sent to Germany when China entered the war, the members of the German firms, who found it impossible to do any business, set themselves to work to prepare for post-war activities. During the interregnum of the opening of the Great War and China's entry into it, the German Government paid all Germans, regardless of sex, so much per month so that it was not necessary from them to appeal to the Chinese for financial assistance.

While the women stayed at home, the men went out into the interior. They made a thorough investigation of the requirements of the Chinese in the various provinces, and, as most of them spoke Chinese fluently, they gained considerable first arrangements to erect a large electrical manufacturing plant. Through the "failure" of the Banque Industrielle, the bank which had the contract for the building of the Peking Tramways, they have, hand information, even going so far as to book orders to be delivered so many months after the war had finished. It is doubtful to-day if there is any other nation so well informed as to Chinese requirements, methods of transit and Chinese business in general as are the Germans. It was not until the war had been in progress for some years that the American Government decided that it was necessary for trade conditions in China to be closely studied, and even then the majority of the men sent out had no knowledge of the country or its language. It is true that the Consuls at the various treaty ports sent in excellent reports of the business conditions in the districts in which they were situated, but they were nothing to be compared to the statistics and data the Germans secured.

Some of the Contracts.
The fact that they are at the moment in a position to give quick shipments has already secured them a considerable amount of business. In Shanghai, one of Germany's largest electrical concerns has made through a Chinese concern, secured the building of this important tramway system. In Mukden, Manchuria, they have, through a Danish firm, Messrs. Nielsen and Co., secured a contract from Marshal Chang Tso-lin, for the building of a large arsenal, which will be able to turn out artillery. At the same time they secured a large order for textile and other machinery amounting to a considerable amount of money. When these contracts were secured the business firms of other nationalities in China were greatly surprised, and they were also greatly surprised when they saw by the Customs returns that every month the German imports were growing in volume.

It is foolish to undervalue the importance of German competition in this being done. Germany's best business men are being sent out here, and these, in conjunction with the German business men who have worked many years in China and know the conditions, are a commercial and business force to be reckoned with.

GENERAL NEWS.

JUDGE CLUER'S "DRAB COURT."
"It is ornamental. It is a little colour in this drab court," said Judge Cluer at Shoreditch County Court when counsel apologised for a highly-coloured plan which he had submitted.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED AT

HANKOW.

Speaking at the annual smoking concert of the Hankow Volunteer Corps, Mr. H. Goffe, C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General, drew attention to the need, greater now than ever before on account of the economies made by putting river gunboats in reserve and the doubtful conditions of the future, of maintaining the full strength of the Volunteers. He expressed the hope that every able-bodied British subject in the port would come forward and join the Corps.

Herr Stinnes' Plans.
I am told that Germany's great organizer, Herr Stinnes, has his agents in every important port and city in China and Siberia, and that when the reports have been sent to the headquarters in Germany it is the intention of a gigantic combine of manufacturers and exporters to concentrate their efforts on securing a firm hold on the China market. It must here be pointed out that it is necessary for American and British manufacturers and exporters to take this competition seriously. The cheapness of German labour in comparison with that in other European countries and America, the determined effort the German people are making again to place their country on a sound economic and industrial basis, and the large stocks of manufactured goods of certain descriptions which they have already on hand awaiting the purchaser, are all factors tending toward success. Their knowledge of the country and language, their painstaking care and attention to detail, and their willingness to work long hours even under the climatic conditions prevailing here, are also in their favour.

Favourable Conditions.

Although China entered the war on the side of the Allies the majority of the officials and merchants are pro-German and are in sympathy with the German efforts to resume their old business relations. In the past the Germans were lenient with the Chinese, and they also gave them longer credits than did the business houses of other nationalities. The Germans are also more polite and attentive to them; he will go out of his way to entertain them and treat them as Chinese gentlemen, a thing that is very much appreciated by the Chinese.

Another thing in favour of the German is the fact that he has made so close a study of Chinese characteristics, superstitions and customs that he never makes the mistake of putting labels or trade marks on articles that are likely to offend them, and, furthermore, if a Chinese merchant expresses the wish that an article be wrapped in this or that coloured paper or put in a certain kind of box, he will see that his instructions are carried out to the minutest detail. Such little things are often overlooked by other exporters, for they consider what is good and sufficient for their own nationals should be good enough for the Chinese. Such, however, is not the case. The Chinese buyer knows what he wants, and unless he can get it from one firm he will go to another that will give it to him.

Business Can Be Done.

It must be remembered that while the Government is in financial difficulties, the merchants and traders are not. Much of the business done with the Government is in railway supplies and other similar contracts, but the real business of China is with the people through Chinese merchants and traders. Business of this nature can always be covered by bank guarantees or bargain money. There is plenty of money in the country even though it is not in the hands of the Government. It is held by Chinese merchants and business communities. Most of the nations are striving to obtain supremacy commercially, and foremost among them is Germany. Those foreign firms which refuse to accept German competition seriously, I believe, are committing an error they will regret later. For German competition is once more a fact in this part of the world and in respect to the German it will be admitted, I think, that they are usually quite thorough in what they do.—*Shanghai Times*

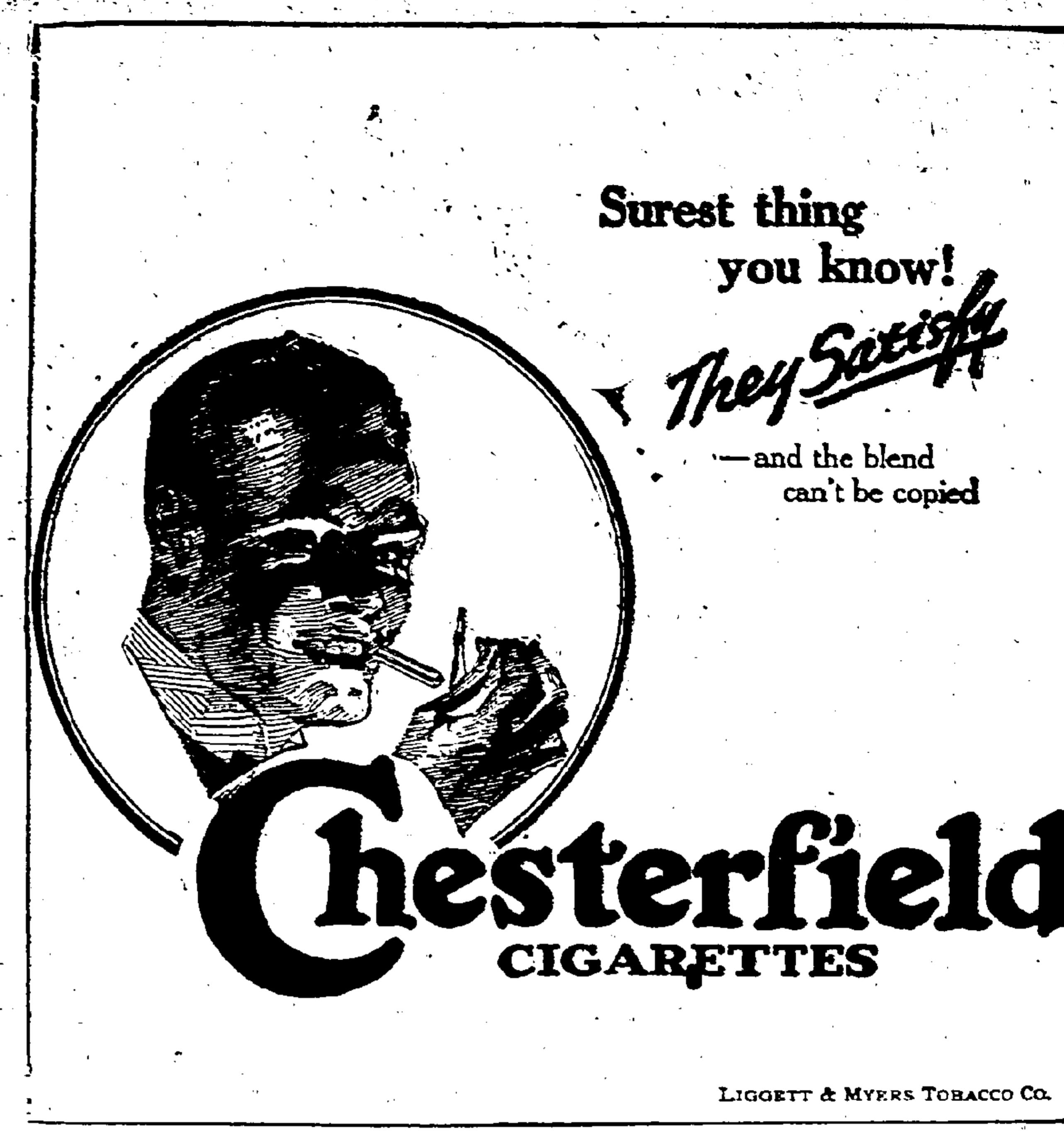
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**THE IRISH IMBROGLIO.**

London, April 27.

The latest development in the complex situation in Ireland has threatened to rupture the working relations between the Northern and Southern Governments. The latter has refused to co-operate with Ulster on the Railway Commission, which is about to meet to settle labour troubles, declaring that the situation in Belfast and Sir James Craig's refusal to release certain prisoners is tantamount to a breach of the agreement signed in London a month ago. The Free State Commission will, therefore, act alone. Sir James Craig, replying, contends that he has striven to fulfil the agreement with Mr. Michael Collins, but points out the continuation of raids across the Ulster border and the boycott of Ulster goods. Mr. Griffith, addressing the reassembled Dail Eireann, said that whatever measures were necessary would be taken to secure the electorate of Ireland, so that they could freely vote on the Treaty. The Minister of Defence denounced the mutineers and said that 331 post offices had been raided. Many prominent firms were temporarily closing their offices. A remarkable manifesto has been unanimously issued by the Catholic bishops assembled at Maynooth which vigorously denounces the mutineers and says they are making a shameful war on their own country. They are parades instead of patriots and the whole system of military despotism is detestable and unbearable to the people who regard it with horror and disgust.

THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.

Tokyo, April 27.

The earthquake was first felt at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted for 15 minutes. It damaged buildings in the city and vicinity, including the American Embassy, where many exhibits for the Peace Exhibition were broken. Seismographs at the Observatory were damaged and telegraphs and telephones interrupted. Three persons were killed and 100 injured, no Europeans. There was also damage at Yokohama, where the Chinese quarter was destroyed and the waterworks damaged. The Prince of Wales, motoring from Hakone to Kyoto, felt no shock.

THE PRINCE AT KYOTO.

Kyoto, April 27.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Kyoto at 9.30 this morning. The city was gorgeously decorated and crowded with enthusiastic sightseers. He was met by the Mayor and civic authorities and drove amid a hurricane of banzai to the Omiya Palace. In the afternoon he visited the Imperial Mausoleum at Momoyama. Before leaving Miyanoshita he sent the Regent a telegram of sympathy for the sufferers of the earthquake.

GAOL BREAKING IN INDIA.

Calcutta, April 27.

A serious mutiny broke at the Presidency Gaol and a number of prisoners set fire to the buildings in an attempted outbreak. The warders used firearms and killed three. The Gaol did not contain any political prisoners.

THE MALAGA FIRE.

Malaga (Spain), April 27.

The death roll of the fire at the Government quarters is now between 50 and 60.

The Government building is still burning, but it is hoped that the flames will be mastered before they reach the Civil Governor's apartments. Up to the present, 22 bodies have been recovered, but it is feared that there are others among the wreckage. A number of deaths resulted through jumping from windows.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Paris, April 27.

It is understood that the Directors of the Banque Industrielle have decided to call up the third and fourth instalments of shares, namely 250 francs per share, from 15th June to 15th July.

TEXAS FLOODS DEATH-ROLL.

Dallas (Texas), April 27.

Forty-seven people are dead or missing in yesterday's floods.

SEAPLANE PASSENGERS SAFE.

Miami (Florida), April 27.

The missing seaplane, mentioned yesterday, has been found at Wilson Island. The passengers are safe.

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NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

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S. S. "TRANSVAAL" 20th May 27th June
M. S. "JAVA" 16th June 18th July
M. S. "PERU" 25th June 1st August
M. S. "AFRIKA" 24th July 1st September

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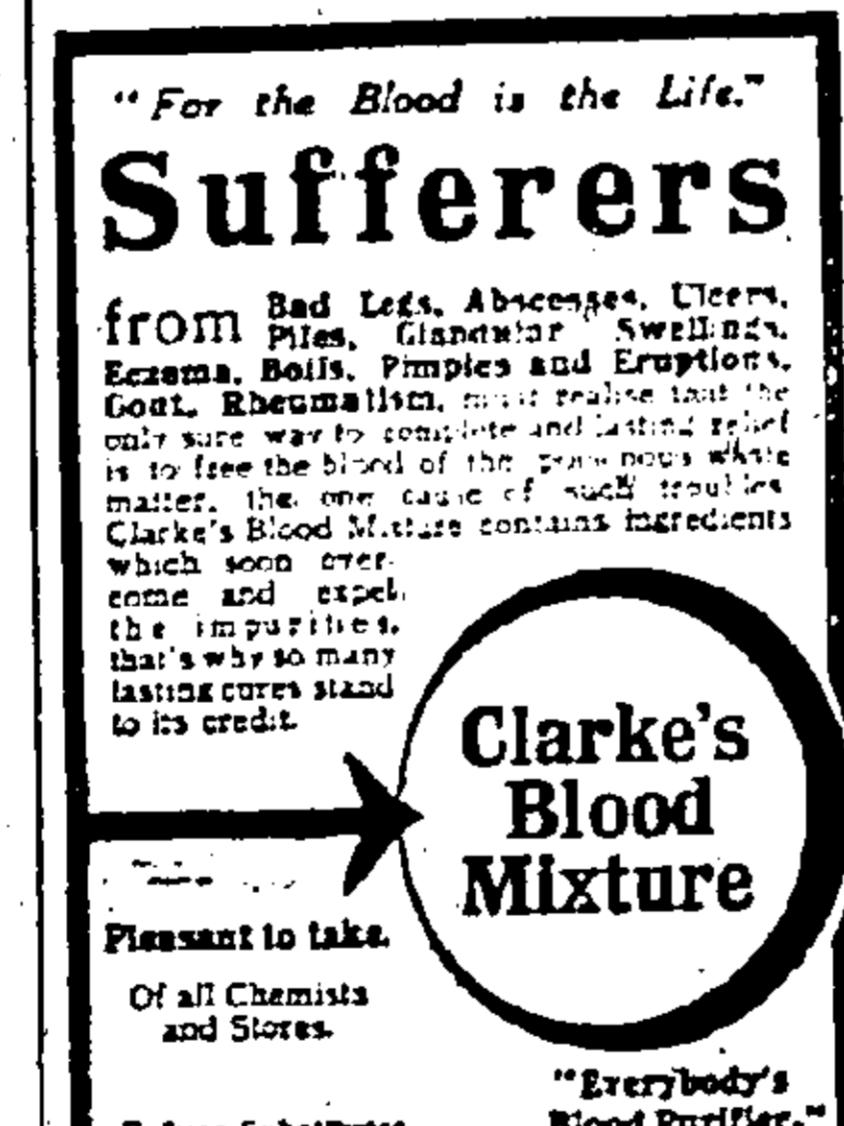
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NO ASSISTED MIGRATION FROM SOUTH IRELAND.

No steps are being taken by the Government to provide for migration of loyalists from the South of Ireland to other parts of the Empire, according to Mr. Churchill.

BY BLOSSER

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING STRIKE

A Blow to British Seamen.

Many strong comments have been passed by shipowners on the recent action of the Australian Seamen's Union. Their action reveals trade union tyranny in its worst form; because it is not merely a blow at shipowners and at authority, but is a direct attack upon fellow workers. The chief sufferer by the action of the Australian Seamen's Union is the British sailor. It is going to tolerate such oppressive measures?

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 1st. May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 12th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 2nd. May, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, 25th April, 1922.

WORLD WIDE SPORT.

The gate at the Ireland v. Scotland Junior international at Belfast amounted to the goodly sum of £575.

Jack Hutchinson, British Open Golf Champion, was fourth in the Southern Open Championship at New Orleans. Hiscore was 300, and the winner's (George Sarazin, Titusville professional), 294.

A scheme is on foot to equip Oxford University with a first-class golf course. C. J. H. Tolley and R. H. Wethered, the famous Oxford players, are taking a leading part in the enterprise. A very suitable ground has been acquired within two miles of Carfax. It is estimated that a sum of £5,000 is necessary for the construction of the course itself, and something under one-half of the required sum has been received. The club had to abandon its course at Radley during the war.

It is expected that a benefit will be given this year to Robson, the veteran Somerset cricketer.

Although represented by the strongest side against Woking Golf Club, Oxford University had to acknowledge a heavy defeat, for they won but four matches against eight by Woking. Thus the Dark Blues concluded their list of club engagements in no auspicious manner, for of the series of 12 matches they have played during two terms they have only won two.

Mr. J. B. Ballingall, Advocate, whose appointment as Sheriff-Substitute of Argyllshire at Dunoon is announced, is one of the strongest golfers in the East of Scotland. He won the South of Ireland Championship in 1903, and has been a frequent medalist of the Edinburgh Burgess Society and Tantallon Golf Club.

The Monte Carlo Lawn Tennis Tournament was continued in fine weather before a large attendance, which included H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Lord and Lady Rocksayage, Lord Rockdale, and Lord Charles Hope. Miss Ryan won the Ladies' Singles Championship by defeating Mrs. Beauchamp; while the final of the Gentlemen's Singles resulted in the defeat of A. Gerbault by Count M. Balbi.

MRS. SANGER FOR CHINA.

Prior to her departure from Japan for Korea, Mrs. Sanger, the American advocate of birth control, said that she was glad of her intended visit to China for she believed that in China she would be given a better reception than in Japan, and opportunities would be afforded her to speak on the subject of birth control. Especially in Shanghai her visit was being looked forward to by her fellow-thinkers and medical men, before whom she desired to express her opinions unreservedly. Even practical methods of birth control could be discussed there.

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The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 28th April, 1922.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

That is the question, as Hamlet said—in other words, whether Chang Tsu-lin and Wu Pui-foo are going to clash, bringing the horrors of civil war upon the republic, but possibly clearing the way for a better state of things; or whether all these preparations and all these rumours of war will end, as before, in the other kind of smoke. Will the air be filled with artillery discharges, or only with the empty vapourings of "bombardment by telegram"? This much is tolerably clear, that both sides are assembling all possible troops, and that only a few miles separate portions of the respective armies, which means that there is a risk of some incidental circumstance precipitating a collision, whether the leaders so will it or not.

Against this, it is evident that both sides hesitate over casting the die; Wu in particular is maintaining a cautious attitude. It was reported a few days ago that the first shot had actually been fired. Nothing has developed out of the alleged occurrence, which, if authentic, was probably an isolated affair. A leading consideration is that Tsao Kwan, the Chibli super-Tchun, adheres to a non-committal stand. From one point of view, he is bound to Chang, from another to Wu. If either can persuade or force him into line, the substantial reinforcements he could bring might easily induce the successful party to throw down the gage; for the antagonism between the war lords of Fengtien and Loyang has undoubtedly reached a point where hostilities are more than a possibility. But even now it is impossible to predict with confidence what the rivals will do, so involved are the cross-currents.

Intrinsically there is no case for plunging the country into the throes of war. Both sides profess to be animated by a desire for reunification, and it is difficult to see how war is going to help this. Ordinary logic indicates precisely the contrary. The impression forces itself upon the mind as strongly as ever that personal ambition and aggrandisement are chiefly responsible for the present atmosphere. Apparently the only good that could accrue to the Chinese people from a clash between Chang and

Wu would be to rid them from the constant menace of these War Lords' jealousy. But then either the victor would probably inflict a dictatorship upon the nation, or other militarists would arise to renew the rivalry, which illustrates again that China's regeneration waits upon the awakening of the people.

Labour Enquiries.

In glancing through the annual report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce we note that some considerable time ago the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, which was established under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, addressed an enquiry to the Chamber regarding local industrial and economic conditions. It was especially emphasised in the communication that no direct or detailed enquiry into industrial undertakings or amongst workers was intended, but the organisation sought to be supplied with information which already exists so as to elucidate the subject and make it possible to ascertain, at least approximately, the effect of various economic and social phenomena on the movement of production and its results. A questionnaire accompanied the letter, but it was pointed out that all the queries might not necessarily apply to particular local conditions. All that was really sought was some reliable information along general lines. The reply of the Hongkong Chamber was to the effect that the questionnaire had been carefully considered, but that in view of local conditions it was regretted that it was impracticable to give the data required "owing to lack of information available." We wonder whether that was the kind of response that this international body got from all organisations which it approached.

Why the Refusal?

What has to be remembered in this connection is that the enquiry came from a responsible body created under the Peace Treaty, and not from some obscure congregation of cranks lacking a sense of proportionate values. The functions of the International Labour Office, as disclosed by the Treaty, are the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour. The Hongkong Chamber need not have been afraid of supplying such information as it possessed, because the Powers agreeing to the League's labour charter expressly recognised, by the Treaty terms, that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition made strict unanimity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. What the enquiring body wanted was some information of labour conditions here, on broad lines. We should have thought that the Chamber of Commerce was the very organisation which could have supplied such information. If the members of the Chamber don't know anything about local labour conditions, who do? The job of the International Labour Office seems to be very similar to that of Hongkong newspaper reporters in seeking to gather local news—it's like trying to get blood out of a stone.

Against this, it is evident that both sides hesitate over casting the die; Wu in particular is maintaining a cautious attitude. It was reported a few days ago that the first shot had actually been fired. Nothing has developed out of the alleged occurrence, which, if authentic, was probably an isolated affair. A leading consideration is that Tsao Kwan, the Chibli super-Tchun, adheres to a non-committal stand. From one point of view, he is bound to Chang, from another to Wu. If either can persuade or force him into line, the substantial reinforcements he could bring might easily induce the successful party to throw down the gage; for the antagonism between the war lords of Fengtien and Loyang has undoubtedly reached a point where hostilities are more than a possibility. But even now it is impossible to predict with confidence what the rivals will do, so involved are the cross-currents.

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DAY BY DAY.

A MAN'S NATURE RUNS EITHER TO HERBS, OR WEEDS; THEREFORE LET HIM SEASONABLY WATER THE ONE, AND DESTROY THE OTHER.—*Ecce*.

Falling from the second floor of a house in Yuchow Street yesterday, a Chinese boy, three years of age, was seriously injured and had to be removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital. His condition is critical.

There were eight cases of plague (five fatal) notified yesterday, four non-fatal occurrences of enteric fever and one fatal case of small-pox. Of the enteric cases two were Japanese and one British. All the other sufferers were Chinese.

Our picture page to-morrow will contain groups taken at the weddings of Mr. R. E. Attwell and Miss M. M. H. Parsons, and of Mr. K. K. Staple and Mrs. Millian; as well as snapshots taken at the South China Athletic Association and St. Stephen's College sports.

The Preacher at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow at 6 p.m. will be the Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A. The Rev. Mr. Young was one of the Delegates to the World's Christian Student Conference at Peking. He is Professor of History at St. Stephen's College, Lahore, and is an excellent Speaker.—*Advt.*

The sloop *Lychis*, which is being presented to the Royal Indian Marine, is being fitted out for that purpose. On her voyage out to Bombay she will take several officers and some ratings for the China Station.

The light cruiser *Despatch*, one of the "D" class, was commissioned at Chatham recently for her acceptance trials of machinery, etc. The *Despatch* was built at the Fairfield yard on the Clyde and completed at Chatham after the Armistic decision. She will be ready for her maiden commission probably during the month of April, and will then be sent to the China Station to relieve the light cruiser *Curlew*, Captain Harold E. Sulman, D.S.O., which will then go to the East Indies Station, it is understood.

The balance sheet and accounts of the university at December 31st, 1921, were published and we have made a few interesting excerpts. The total assets are given as \$4,365,498, of which buildings and equipment total \$1,359,150 and investments (for endowments) \$2,899,061. We very much doubt whether any other educational institution in China, with the exception of the Union Medical College of Peking, has such a strong financial basis as an endowment fund of nearly three million dollars, in addition to buildings, equipment, etc., valued at \$1,359,150. The land is not regarded as an asset, and its value is therefore in the balance sheet as it is in reality a trust; but a conservative estimate of the value of one million square feet at West Point, Hongkong, is one million dollars.

The annual income during 1921 seems to have been nearly \$400,000 and it is worth nothing as an indication of the progress that, in 1914 (eight years ago) the annual income was less than \$150,000. The engineering faculty has been fortunate in obtaining practical support. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Ltd., and associated firms, gave £40,000 to the original endowment fund and have since presented \$100,000 for the engineering work. The Taikoo chair is named after the firms. Sir Robert Ho Tung has recently given \$100,000 for new work-shops.

These figures have been quoted, not with any intention of suggesting that the endowment fund is adequate or that further money is not required. In actual fact plans are being prepared for extensions of the engineering laboratories and workshops which will require at least half a million dollars for completion. Fortunately there is, at present, no need to dug, etc., this great expense on behalf of technical education. It is possible to in-

OUR UNIVERSITY.

Professor Middleton Smith on its Finances.

In the course of an article on the University of Hongkong in the *Far Eastern Review*, Professor Middleton Smith says:

"It must be confessed that the original promoters of the university did not realise that modern engineering instruction requires a great deal of money to be spent on buildings—especially designed as laboratories and workshops equipment and staff. Let it be assumed for a moment that there is no technical education in Hongkong and that it is proposed to create only a school of engineering (civil, mechanical and electrical) of a university type. The following is a rough estimate of the cost:

"First of all a site for a building is needed, giving a ground floor area of about 53,000 sq. (say 115 acres) for offices and buildings for instructional purposes. To put it in another way, the present floor area actually occupied by the lecture rooms, drawing offices, laboratories and workshops used by the engineering students (including physics and chemistry rooms) is 29,300 sq. ft. Plans are in preparation for extensions which will cover a floor area of about 45,000 sq. ft. In these days of increased cost of building these various rooms, laboratories offices and staff and student's residences for the faculty of engineering only would cost about a million and a quarter dollars. There is also the site, which would be very costly.

The present equipment now used by the engineering students may be valued at £49,000 and it is hoped to increase the equipment by machines valued at £20,000, in the near future.

Students' common rooms, residential quarters, recreation grounds, etc., also cost money.

To re-create a school of engineering at Hongkong such as exists to-day would cost about 212 million dollars for capital outlay on land, buildings and equipment together with a capital sum of at least one million dollars for endowment purposes for payment of staff and general maintenance of buildings and equipment. This is assuming that there would be, as at present, a steady income from students' fees which are \$300 a year for instruction and \$249 a year for board and residence. A solely technical institution is less educational than a university which includes students in medicine, arts, education and commerce; it cannot be sufficiently emphasized that the student learns lessons about life by meeting students of other branches of learning. We have, however, no space to elaborate on the cost of modern university.

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IN THE NORTH.

Wu Pui-foo Gives Marching Orders.

A Peking telegram states that Wu Pui-foo has given orders for all his troops to march forward. He declares that as Machong has been seized by the Fengtien troops, he cannot be responsible for what now happens.

Another Peking message states that on the 26th inst., the President issued a mandate urging the Fengtien and Chibli parties to withdraw their forces to their original lines, so as to show their loyalty to the Republic, pending a settlement.

It is reported in Peking that the Navy, on receiving a large sum of money from a certain prominent leader, agreed to issue a circular telegram announcing their support of Wu Pui-foo.

TOBACCO SMUGGLING.

Nearly 45,000 Cigarettes Seized.

Nearly 45,000 cigarettes were seized by revenue officers in a search they made yesterday aboard a cargo junk moored alongside the wharf at Apolchau. Information had previously been received by the Preventive Department that an attempt was to be made to smuggle a large shipment into the Colony, and before the consignees, one of whom is stated to be the proprietor of a shop opposite the Central Market, could assume possession of the tobacco it was intercepted by the officers in the manner stated above. The cigarettes and a quantity of tobacco were concealed in two big baskets which were covered over in such a manner as to give the impression that they contained fruit.

The master of the junk was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning and was ordered to pay a fine of \$750, with the alternative of undergoing four months' hard labour in default of payment.

FORBIDDEN VALLEY.**World Theatre Attraction.**

Glory Lee, the daughter of sturdy and virile mountaineers, had been taught that, if the time ever came, she must be ready and willing to do a man's part. A "man's part" for Glory meant carrying to the end the bitter feud that had existed for generations between her family and the Mitchells. When the death of her grandfather left her the last of the Lees, Glory had to choose between family honour and the love of woman for her mate, for she loved the man against whom she must direct vengeance.

"Forbidden Valley," showing at the World Theatre to-day, is a mountain feud story with a new and novel twist to it. It was written especially for photo dramatization by Randolph Lewis, who knows the people of whom he writes. J. Stuart Blackton produced the picture for Pathé.

Charming May McAvoy and Manly Bruce Gordon are featured at the head of an all-star cast that includes Charles Kent, William R. Dun, Warren Chandler, Nellie Anderson and others.

crease the accommodation in Hongkong for 500 technical students at some additional expense but at nothing like the expense involved for even two similar schools of engineering with only a hundred students each.

One hundred students can listen to a lecture as attentively as ten if the subject is interesting.

After stating that "it should be made quite clear that the University of Hongkong is not a government institution, although the university authorities would be first to acknowledge the sympathy and the assistance which the local government has always extended to it," the writer says there are at present about 160 students, nearly all in residence. There is no reason why the numbers should not increase considerably in the near future if the schools in China can prepare candidates successfully for the entrance examination. As we have already stated, there is room at the university for 500 or more students and, with no very great extensions, the number might easily exceed 1,000 students.

NEW PACIFIC SERVICE.

Hongkong The Terminal Port.

When the United States Shipping Board vessel Creole State arrives in Hongkong about the end of May she will be the first 532 type of combined freight and passenger liner that has made this Colony a terminal port. Advices have been received by the local offices of the Pacific Mail Company, who have been appointed the Agents, that a new service has been instituted between Hongkong and San Francisco, and that two 533's have been allotted to it.

Following a different route to that which is now being maintained by the three 533 passenger liners of the same Agents, the Creole State and her sister ship, the Wolverine State, will touch only at Honolulu and Manila on both runs and thus maintain a "sunshine" service which to some travellers may be more preferable to the more northerly route. With a two to three days' stay in Hongkong at the end of each outward trip from San Francisco the time taken by these vessels to cross the Pacific and the China Sea will be 27 days. The return voyage will be of only 23 days' duration.

Details of the two 533's that are to initiate this service, confirm what has been pleasantly anticipated of these "State" vessels. In accommodation for passengers the Creole State and her sister ship, which will follow her on the run to Hongkong, are said to compare favourably with the finest ships afloat. Special care has been taken in the designing of the furniture, drapery decorations and conveniences throughout the passenger sections. In all, the Creole has three decks given over exclusively to travellers, designated respectively as the promenade deck, bridge deck and shelter deck, and the arrangements of the public rooms and staterooms provide every luxury that may be found in a first class hotel ashore.

All of the staterooms are furnished with beds instead of berths, a comfort that should be appreciated in warm climates. On the promenade deck, which is closed in with plate glass to give it the appearance of a Pullman car, is located the beautifully appointed smoking room, a feature of which is the great open fireplace. The social hall with its beautiful and cosy furnishings and decorations, and the verandah cafe are both located on the bridge deck. The shelter deck is given to the rest of the staterooms, except in the forward part in which is located the dining room, extending right across the breadth of the vessel.

Christened in honour of the State of Louisiana, the Creole State is considered by American engineers to be one of the finest vessels built in American yards. She is twin-screw, displaces 21,156 tons, and has a gross tonnage of 10,500. Other dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 520 feet; beam moulded, 62 feet; draft, 30 feet. Her speed is 14½ knots.

The most up-to-date equipment for handling cargo has been installed. Deck plans show that both of the new vessels have less than 34 winches, with a similar number of boms, singly and in pairs, on four twin masts arranged in the same way as on the other State boats we have seen in the Harbour. There are nine hatches, large and small. An excellent feature of the freight facilities is the accommodation for refrigerated cargo, enabling these boats to carry Pacific Coast farm products in perfect condition for Far Eastern importers. There is space for 1,300 tons of such shipments.

Captain J. E. Miller will bring the Creole State into this harbour at the end of May. He has a distinguished record, judging by the story that during the war, whilst in command of the *Cacique*, he drove away a Hun submarine which threatened destruction to his vessel. The method which he adopted was as ingenious as it was simple. Dummy guns of seemingly large calibre were "unmasked" at the approach of the submarine and these gave the enemy craft furiously to think before it decided to show its stern to this powerful-looking adversary.

The Creole State and the Wolverine State were engaged on the service between San Francisco and Calcutta before the decision to put her on the Hongkong-San Francisco run. They will bring the number of the trans-Pacific passenger boats operated by the Pacific Mail to five, including the three slightly larger 533's already in operation on the Hongkong-Shanghai-San Francisco line.

THE BOOKSHELF.

("By Librarian.")

SWINBURNE.

One day "amazed by a carol's a maid."

Swinburne was greatly "put out by the accident. He did not like Bass from any other vessel; was moody and silent during his stay, leaving the place abruptly after but a very short rest.

The poet had horror of drawing small cheques.

Only with difficulty could he be persuaded to draw one for five pounds; below that he absolutely refused to go. Periodically he got the bookseller at Wimbledon to change him a cheque for twenty pounds. The money was obtained in gold from the bank at the other side of the street. He took it away in the little canvas bag used by bankers, and this bag when he returned to The Pines was placed on a shelf in the corner cupboard where he kept his manuscripts.

Swinburne had no end of "fads," says his biographer in a special chapter devoted to them. "It was a whim of his, for instance, never to allow himself to be measured or fitted by a tailor," and "he refused absolutely to open himself any letters addressed to him except those from members of his family."

A note on the poet's "manners at the table," which "were of the old courtly school," seemed essential to record. We are told.

He would never think of helping himself until he was quite sure that you had everything you wanted. The salt or the mustard he would pass to you with a little smiling bow and an air of genuine courtesy.

For Algernon Swinburne "was as punctilious over the small observances of the table." As an instance, "it would never occur to him, at the end of the repast, to throw his napkin down in an untidy heap for a servant to collect and adjust. It was the hero, while I passed, his arms stiff against his sides, with the palms presented outwards . . . a curiously mechanical appearance—as of a toy-soldier."

A conspicuous object in Swinburne's orderly room was the red and yellow checked duster which hung over the back of a canteen Empire chair. Says his biographer:

I learned that it was one of the poet's little fads to have his own special duster always in sight, and easily got at whenever he had occasion to use it. And this was very often. He had a horror of even touching a dusty book. . . . If he wanted to show you any particular book he would first of all see that not a speck was on it. I can see him now, duster in hand, going carefully over the edges and cover to satisfy himself that all was as it should be before placing the volume in your hands.

He read, we are told, by the light of three candles, no more, no less. These he would light himself in a manner fully described. And when he read aloud to favoured visitors:

There was a weird and subtle charm about Swinburne's delivery of the poetry that he loved. He had none of the arts or affections of the elocutionist. There were indeed, qualities in his method which the elocutionist would decry as unsound and eccentric. The fact, however, remains that his delivery captured the imagination of the hearer, where the art of the elocutionist left him cold.

Coming to more personal particulars, the fair biographer tells us, "I had ample opportunity for knowing a good deal about the footwear of the House-mates."

The same bootmaker made for both of them. There was but little difference in size, Swinburne's feet being a trifle larger than Walter's (Mr. Watts Dunton). The poet took what in the trade is called "an eight and a half," so that to write of his "tiny feet" is absurd. Swinburne had his boots made of calf leather, while Walter preferred a soft kid.

Although always plainly dressed and when at home offering no mark for the caricaturist, the poet on his walks, it seems, "braced his trousers too high; in his absence of mind he would pull them above the ankles, showing several inches of white sock."

Of Swinburne's daily walk across the common to Wimbledon a vivid and detailed picture is given. It ended at the Rose and Crown, where the poet was regaled with a bottle of Bass, in "a replica of the peculiarly thick jumble which the bard used at home." His "sacred beaker" was

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For Algernon Swinburne "was as punctilious over the small observances of the table." As an instance, "it would never occur to him, at the end of the repast, to throw his napkin down in an untidy heap for a servant to collect and adjust. It was the hero, while I passed, his arms stiff against his sides, with the palms presented outwards . . . a curiously mechanical appearance—as of a toy-soldier."

A conspicuous object in Swinburne's orderly room was the red and yellow checked duster which hung over the back of a canteen Empire chair. Says his biographer:

I learned that it was one of the poet's little fads to have his own special duster always in sight, and easily got at whenever he had occasion to use it. And this was very often. He had a horror of even touching a dusty book. . . . If he wanted to show you any particular book he would first of all see that not a speck was on it. I can see him now, duster in hand, going carefully over the edges and cover to satisfy himself that all was as it should be before placing the volume in your hands.

He read, we are told, by the light of three candles, no more, no less. These he would light himself in a manner fully described. And when he read aloud to favoured visitors:

There was a weird and subtle charm about Swinburne's delivery of the poetry that he loved. He had none of the arts or affections of the elocutionist. There were indeed, qualities in his method which the elocutionist would decry as unsound and eccentric. The fact, however, remains that his delivery captured the imagination of the hearer, where the art of the elocutionist left him cold.

Coming to more personal particulars, the fair biographer tells us, "I had ample opportunity for knowing a good deal about the footwear of the House-mates."

The same bootmaker made for both of them. There was but little difference in size, Swinburne's feet being a trifle larger than Walter's (Mr. Watts Dunton). The poet took what in the trade is called "an eight and a half," so that to write of his "tiny feet" is absurd. Swinburne had his boots made of calf leather, while Walter preferred a soft kid.

Although always plainly dressed and when at home offering no mark for the caricaturist, the poet on his walks, it seems, "braced his trousers too high; in his absence of mind he would pull them above the ankles, showing several inches of white sock."

Of Swinburne's daily walk across the common to Wimbledon a vivid and detailed picture is given. It ended at the Rose and Crown, where the poet was regaled with a bottle of Bass, in "a replica of the peculiarly thick jumble which the bard used at home." His "sacred beaker" was

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BILLIARDS.

Palace Hotel Turnney.

Only one game was played last night in the above Handicap, owing to one player being sick. The game played was between C. Bond (—75) and J. C. Achim (—150). Bond, playing very consistent game, ran out an easy winner. The final scores were:—Bond, 250; Achim, 133. The highest breaks were:—Bond 40, 22, 21, 20, 19, 16; Achim 23, 21, 20, 18.

To-night's games are:—W. Atkinson (—75) v. F. T. James (—50) at 6 p.m. and A. Greenett (scratch) v. W. B. Haskett at 9 p.m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. DONGOLA from London etc.—Mr. & Mrs. F. T. Harris, Mrs. H. Nash, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. W. Nash, Mrs. L. Stanton, Pte. Ashbury, Pte. Cole, Mrs. E. A. Stanton, Mr. J. S. Green, Mr. A. J. Rea, Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Evans, Mr. E. A. Deacon, Mr. D. C. Brodie, Pte. Dollaway, Mr. Holtzman, Mr. L. C. Eason, Mr. W. C. Hawkes, Mr. Kwik Bak Aij, Mr. Chee Sian Ling, Mr. Inglis, Miss Augusta Jamane, Mr. & Mrs. Sapon, Mr. W. L. Barker, Mr. A. H. Tong, Mr. L. T. Ming, Mr. Ma Hop, Mr. Tak Chum, Mr. A. H. San, Mr. A. H. Mao, Mr. J. Frank, Mr. H. Fersing, Mr. Wing Soo, Mr. H. Hart, Mr. & Mrs. Chue Poh Chua, Mr. F. Friedmann, Miss Coelho, Mr. Davis.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is an interesting coincidence, says a Home paper, that may be appropriately recalled on Mr. Lloyd George's birthday, that three of his five immediate predecessors in the Premiership have entered upon their sixtieth year while at the head of an Administration, as he is doing today. It was in 1911 that Mr. Asquith was 59, and in 1889 that Lord Salisbury reached that age, while in 1863, when Mr. Gladstone completed his 59th year, he had just been called upon to form his first Cabinet. The two exceptions are

Mr. Hugh Walpole, (who, although he is the son of the Bishop of Edinburgh, is not a Scot), is the possessor of the famous "Abbotsford" correspondence, whose 23 volumes contain 7,000 letters received by Sir Walter Scott from his friends. Until last year the collection remained at Abbotsford, when they were put for sale and purchased by Mr. Walpole. His announced intention of eventually restoring them to Scotland has given great satisfaction to the Sir Walter Scott Club in Edinburgh. This year is the 70th anniversary of the death of the famous novelist, and the toast of "The Immortal Memory" at the club's annual dinner will be proposed by its new president, the Bishop of Durham.

Founded twenty years ago to encourage Irish working girls in arts and crafts, the Cuala Press is still controlled by Miss Elizabeth Yeats, a sister of the poet. The cathedral, founded as the seat of the ancient and now forgotten bishopric of Lindsey, is regarded by experts as the earliest example of the pure Early English style, and its repair demands the practical support of all lovers of our fine old cathedrals—irreplaceable monuments of varying phases of ecclesiastical architecture in this country.

Tamworth, which gives its name to the scattered constituency where a by-election was held the other day, owns a link with that Sir Robert Marmion who was "Lord of Fontenay

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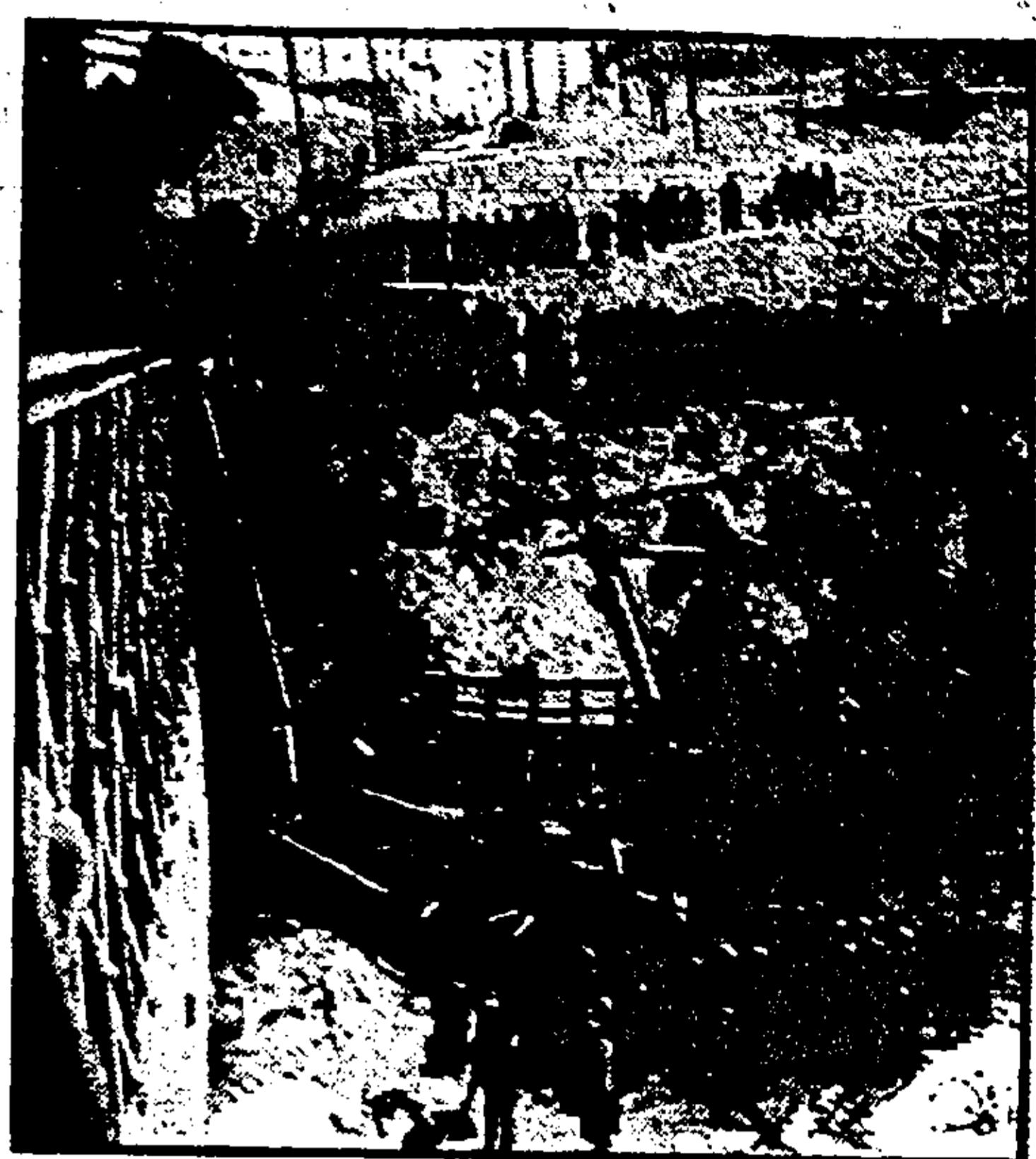
CAMERA NEWS



Dr. Nansen, the famous explorer, watching the arrival of flour in the Russian famine area.



Jack Dempsey's father showing how he taught the present world's champion how to box. But there's little father can teach son now.



Of 20 passengers in a Saskatoon (Canada) street car, all escaped death and 14 escaped injury when the car left the track, plunged through a bridge railing and crashed 30 feet into a river bank, turning completely over, and smashing when it landed.



Lady Astor recently gave a fox hunt for children at Hever Castle. Viscount Errington, heir to Lord Cromer, and his sister, Lady Violet, got the hounds together.



Frederick Wilkins, keeper of an inn at Burghill, Herefordshire, who, when the Tory party was defeated in 1906 vowed he'd never have his beard clipped or his hair cut until the people voted the Tories back into power.



Jack Dempsey and Jack Kearns, his manager, who are now in England.



A hunting scene in Merrie England.



Now they have public perfumeries along the boulevards of Paris.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

An Unexpected Shower.

BY ALLMAN



Stocked by: SUI YICK,
TAI LOY, WAI LOONG,
KWONG FOOK KEE and YEE CHAN.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

	Stock Exchange.	Sharebrokers' Association
H.K. & S. Bank	845	n. 845
H. £35 paid		
Br. of E. Asia	102	n. 102
Marine Insurances.		
Cantons	442 sa. 445	n. 440
North Chinas	n. 8153	150
Unions	b. 249 sa. 250	250
Yangtze	n. 2434	b. 2416
Far Easterns		
Fire Insurances.		
China Fires	b. 1253	b. 126
H.K. Fires	b. 360	b. 363
Shipping.		
Douglas	b. 44	b. 431
H.K. Steamboats	b. 264	b. 264
Indos (Pref)	b. 38	n. 38
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	b. 265	
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	b. 264	n. 265
Shells	b. 1035	b. 1036
Ferries	n. 36	s. 36
Refineries.		
Sugars	b. 133	b. 136
Malabens	b. 40	n. 40
Mining.		
Kailans	b. 66	n. 65
Langkats		
Shanghai Loans	n. 10	n. 10
Shai Explorations		
Raube	b. 81	b. 1
Tronous	b. 24	
Ural Caspian	n. 15	
Benguet Con	P. 1.95	
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. Wharves	b. 108	sa. 10716
K. Docks b.	b. 149	b. 1481
Shai Docks	n. 112	s. 112
N. Engineering	b. 832	T. 84
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.		
Centrals	b. 147	b. 147
H.K. Hotels Old s. 181/4 New b. 74	Old b. 181/4 New b. 74	
H.K. Lands	b. 220 sa. 220	b. 220 sa. 219
H. Phryne Est.	b. 1034	n. 1030
K'loon Lands	b. 43	b. 43
L. Reclaimations	b. 201	b. 200
West Points		
Cotton M.H.s.		
Ewos	n. cum rts. \$15	b. 15.80
Orientals	n. 101/4	n. 93
Shai Cottons.	n. 145	n. 143
Miscellaneous.		
Cements	b. 21	b. 20.90
China Light old		
China Light new	b. 12.80	b. 12.8
China Providents	b. cum rts. 12.20	b. ex div. cum rts. 12.20
Dairy Farms Old	s. 19 New s. 173/4	Old s. 191/4 New s. 18
Electric H.K.b.	s. cum rts. 241/4	n. 24
Electric Macao	b. 34	
H'kong & Canton Ice		
Hongkong Ropes	n. 32	sa. 321/4
Hk. Tramways.	n. 12.60	b. 12.60
Peak Trams, old	b. 9.80	b. 9.8
Do. new	b. 1	b. 1
Steam Laundries		
Steel Foundries	n. 111/2	b. 111/2
Water-boat	n. 16	b. 16
Watsons	b. 93/4	n. 91/4
Wm. Powells	b. 251/2	
Wisemans		
L. Crawfords	n. 151/2	sa. 15
Hongkong, April 28, 1922.		

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY.

The New Chairman.

Mr. H. G. Simms, one of the Councillors to be re-elected last month and who has for a number of years been prominently connected with the municipal government of Shanghai, has been elected Chairman of the Council. The announcement that Mr. Simms was to succeed Mr. A. Brooke Smith as the Chief Citizen of Shanghai was the signal for an outburst of congratulations from Mr. Simms' numerous friends. It would be difficult to find a candidate who is more closely in touch with the interests and aspirations of every section of this many-minded community, states the *North China Daily News*. Mr. Simms has always, particularly during the most critical period of the war, aimed at uniting and reconciling all nationalities. And in doing so he became one of the most popular among Britons.

Mr. Simms is a man of ideals concerning civic service. Although an extraordinarily sociable man, he has few hobbies, work filling most of his time. Attention to business since he became secretary and general manager of the North China Insurance Co. in 1908 has led to the building up of one of the biggest insurance concerns in the Far East in the company's affiliation in 1920 with the Union of Canton Insurance Co. Concurrently with his professional duties his work on the Municipal Council has led to various important innovations and improvements in the government of Shanghai. Few of our councillors have devoted more time to the dismal science of municipal affairs by serving on sub-committees. He is now a member of the Watch Committee, was for a time Land Commissioner, finance, education and other civic matters have occupied an equally large share of his activities.

During the war the prize "drive" in Shanghai history, Tank Week, was the result of Mr. Simms's organizing abilities while Chairman of the Shanghai Club, a post which he took on when the firing started and held until 1920. His social service in making the Shanghai Club the centre where the Allies regathered during the blackest days of the struggle were rewarded last February by the French Government when M. H. Wilden, Consul-General for France, bestowed upon him the Medaille de Reconnaissance Francaise. In decorating Mr. Simms, the French Consul-General voiced the sentiments of the community when he warmly referred to the new Municipal Chairman's services to the Allies during the war. M. Wilden said that the Club while preserving its hospitable ideals as befitting a truly British institution, had gone much farther under the guidance of Mr. Simms.

As well as being the director of several companies in Shanghai and being continually engaged in civic affairs, Mr. Simms finds time to be the acting Vic-Chairman of the General Hospital. One of the founders of the British Chamber of Commerce, he has served on the Committee of the Chamber, is a past president of China Association and of St. Patrick's Society.

Mr. Simms, who was born in the north of Ireland, began his career with a big firm of merchants in Belfast, and later went to the East. His connection with the North China Insurance Co. dates from the beginning of the present century. In 1902 he had charge of its Hongkong branch, coming to take charge of the Shanghai office six years later.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT PEKING.

At a meeting of those interested in amateur theatricals in Peking, held under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Aylwin, it was resolved to form an amateur dramatic club. Already 75 members have been secured, and a room is being made to the management of the Peking Pavilion to have the stage enlarged before the autumn.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

SHIPPING NEWS

The following local shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day:

Vessels Arrived.

Aessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Kaimo	Bank Line	New York via Manila	Holt's Wh.
Dongola	P & O	Shanghai via Sports	K. W.M.
Suyang	B & S	Shanghai via Amoy	S.
Shunung	"	Shanghai via Stow	S. 12
Kwong-how	"	Bengkuk via Swallow	S. 11
Kancow	"	Canton	S. 12
Tenyo M.	T. E. K.	S. brancisco via Manila	A-2
Wato M.	Dodwell	Chinawoo	S. 35
Pia Samud	B & S	Ekok via Tournai	C. 30
Fai Lee	"	Chafao via Wankwei	B. 23
Sun On	"	Canton	Anch

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure.
Providence	K. Mow Tai	Canton	27th April
Kancow	B & S	Shanghai via Amoy	28th April
Nerbudda	M. M. & Co.	Kobe via Amoy	28th April
Sun On	Ly Fai	Canton	28th April
Tong Lee	Tee Tai Hong	Newchwang	28th April
Poria	Dodwell	Shanghai	28th April
Mylie	K. Mai Sang	Bangkok	28th April
Taiszima	K. C. Wan	Colombo	28th April
Foylestown	J. M. Co.	Swatow	28th April
Chip Shing	J. M. Co.	Shanghai	28th April
Daihoo M.	J. M. Co.	Swatow	28th April
Kaiping	M. B. K.	Kowloong	28th April
	Sing Kee	Haiphong via Pakhoi	28th April

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Young	J. M. Co.	Sandakan	29th April
Dongola	P & O	Japan	29th April
Ushiping	J. M. Co.	Taipeh	29th April
Shunung	B & S	Taipeh	29th April
Tingang	J. M. Co.	Shanghai	29th April
Fairang	J. M. Co.	Swatow	29th April
Yeboshi M.	N. Y. K.	Colombo	29th April
Mingang	J. M. Co.	Swatow	29th April
Suyang	B & S	Shanghai	1st May
Goristian	C. M. Co.	Amoy	1st May
Fushini M.	N. Y. K.	Victoria	1st May
Kwanzhong	B & S	Bangkok	1st May
Parasit	B & S	Liverpool	1st May
Proteland	B & S	Vancouver	1st May
Taming	B & S	Uloilo	1st May
Japan	P. & O.	Penang	1st May
Sinching	B & S	Shanghai	1st May
Haibong	D. L. Co.	Foochow	1st May
Euryaline	R. D. Co.	Amoy	1st May
Boneson Heath	J. M. Co.	New York	2nd May
Wingang	J. M. Co.	Swatow	2nd May
Taihwa	J. C. J. L.	Sorabaya	2nd May
Tingang	B & S	Saigon	2nd May
Daan	P. & O.	Batavia	2nd May
Dan	B. & S.	Taipeh	2nd May
Dollar	P. & O.	Hoing	2nd May
West Orwas	S. & B.	Malacca	2nd May
Luchow	B & S.	Macassar	2nd May
Lokang	J. M. Co.	Batavia	2nd May
Glenagle	J. M. Co.	Hongkong	2nd May
Keystone State	Ad. Line	Seattle	2nd May
E. of Japan	C. P. S. Ltd.	Vancouver	2nd May
Akita M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	2nd May
Korea M.	T. R. K.	Yokohama	2nd May
Diana Dollar	R. D. Co.	Shanghai	2nd May
Boneson Heath	S. T. Co.	Port Said	2nd May
City of Simla	P. & O.	Singapore	2nd May
Kibber	"	"	2nd May

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Euryaline	P. & O.	Singapore	29th April
E. of Japan	C. P. S. Ltd.	Shanghai	29th April
Akita M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	29th April
Korea M.	T. R. K.	Yokohama	29th April
Diana Dollar	R. D. Co.	Shanghai	29th April
Boneson Heath	S. T. Co.	Port Said	1st May
City of Simla	P. & O.	Singapore	1st May

Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods Stored	Free Claims	Examination Date

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Empress of Asia May 15 June 5 Empress of France June 2 June 10
Empress of Russia June 15 July 3 Empress of France July 11 July 18
Empress of Japan June 28 July 19 Empress of Scotland July 25 Aug. 1
Montague July 5 July 29 Montague Aug. 4 Aug. 11
Empress of Asia July 13 July 31 Empress of France Aug. 8 Aug. 15
Empress of Russia Aug. 10 Aug. 29 Empress of France Sept. 5 Sept. 12

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Steamers Due Date Name Sailing Date Name
TENYO M. ... 22,000... May 8. PERSIA M. ... 9,000... June 13.
KOREA M. ... 20,000... May 13. TAIYO M. ... 22,000... June 21.
SHINTO M. ... 22,000... May 29. SIBERIA M. ... 20,000... July 8.
Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.
Calling at Dairen. Calling at Keelung.

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SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO,
MULLENDO, AFRICA & IQUIQUE

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Steamers Due Date Name Sailing Date Name
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000... May 16. RAKUYO MARU ... 17,500... June 24th.
GINYO MARU ... 17,500... Aug. 27th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to:
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Managing Agents—United States Shipping Board.

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Leaves Hongkong 14th May.
"West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 11th June.
Leaves Hongkong 13th June.

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"West Faralon" ... Due Hongkong 24th May.
Leaves Hongkong 26th May.

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OOSTKERK Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg 20th June.
OLDEKERK Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg 20th July.
ZUSMA Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg 20th Aug.

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REGULAR

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S.S. PFALZ ... July.

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S.S. Keystone State ... For Seattle May 4. May 23.
" Silver State ... For Seattle May 18. June 6.
" Pinetree State ... For Seattle June 1. —
" Wenatchee ... For Seattle June 15. —

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. Silver State ... For Manila May 5.
" Pinetree State ... For Manila May 22.
" Wenatchee ... For Manila June 5.

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S.S. DRYDEN about 20th May.

S.S. JADDEN ... 23rd May.

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**& O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR
AND
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRaits & BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
UNERA	5,414	5 May noon	Shore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
LASSY	7,490	10th May	M'les, London & Antwerp
ONGOLA	8,000	24th May	M'les, London & Antwerp
ICILIA	6,700	6th June	Spore, Colombo & Bombay
HYBER	10,000	7th June	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
APAN	6,052	2nd May	C'cute via Spore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
S. T. ALBANS	3,000	5th May	Manila, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
DONGOLA	8,000	29th Apr. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
EURIYALUS	3,570	2nd May	Amoy
ECHYBER	9,000	6th May	Shanghai & Japan
EASTERN	3,585	6th May	Kobe & Yokohama

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DONGOLA	8,000	29th Apr. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
EURIYALUS	3,570	2nd May	Amoy
ECHYBER	9,000	6th May	Shanghai & Japan
EASTERN	3,585	6th May	Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 5'ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight etc. apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Vaux Road Central. Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GREENIFFER" ...	10th May.	
S.S. "RADNORSHIRE" ...	20th May.	
M.V. "GLENBEG" ...	17th June.	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENNOGIE" ...	4th May.	GENOA, L'DON, A'WERP, H'BURG.
" GLENAPP ...	22nd May.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG.
" GLENGARRY ...	9th June.	L'DON, H'LL, R'DAM, H'BURG.
S.S. CARNARVONSHIRE	9th June.	L'DON, H'LL, R'DAM, H'BURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

AGENTS Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjitaroern ...	Java	in port	—	
Tjillwong ...	Japan, Amoy	30th Apr.	3rd May.	Soerabaja (via Balikpapan & Macassar)
Tjibodas ...	Java	5th May	10th May	Japan
Tjikini ...	Java, M'sar	11th May		
Tjimaneek ...	N. C. Amoy	20th May	24th May	B'via via B'ka

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilleboet	San Fco.	in port	29th Apr.	B'via direct
Tjikarang	Java	30th Apr.	6th May	S.F. via M'la
Bintang	Vancouver	3rd May	5th May	B'via direct
Simaloer	San Fco.	24th May	26th May	Java

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SHATTLE & VANCOUVER via Sh'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Commerce Points in U.S.A. & Canada. FUSHIMI M. (For Keelung & Japan) Wed., 3rd May, at 11 a.m. (To be transhipped at Kobe into YOKOHAMA MARU.) MARSELES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c. KASHIMA MARU ... Friday, 28th Apr. at 11 a.m. HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 17th May at 11 a.m. HAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM. TOTORI MARU ... Friday, 5th May. LIVERPOOL via MARSELES and Valencia. TATSUNO MARU ... Saturday, 27th May. SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c. NEW YORK VIA PANAMA. LISBON MARU ... Friday, 5th May.

NEW YORK via Suez. RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape. KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of June. BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo. YEBOSHI MARU ... (Omitting Penang) Sunday, 30th April.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE : Sailing approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers as "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
TIENTSIN	Yusang	Sat. 29th Apr. at noon.
	Chiphing	Sat. 29th Apr. at noon.
BANGKOK via Hoibow	Miansang	Sun. 30th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tingsang	Sun. 30th Apr. at 11 a.m.
		Mon. 1st May at 11 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Fausang	Tues. 2nd May at noon.
		Wed. 3rd May at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Lokang	Thurs. 11th May at 3 p.m.
STRaits & Calcutta	Kumsang	Wed. 17th May at 3 p.m.
		Thurs. 18th May at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE	Kutang	Thurs. 18th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE : Sailing approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers as "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just arrived

LADIES' NEW SPRING HATS

For sports,
for street,
for dress
wear.

Every
desirable
style of
hat for
Spring.

Reasonable prices.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

We are now showing the

NEW MODELS

in

WHITE SHOES

also

Keds

For LADIES, GENTS, and
CHILDREN.

See window display.

New low prices.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

BOMBARDMENT BY TELEGRAM.

unity for not only I, but the
citizens of China will rise and
drive them away. Most people,
I am sure, will agree with me.

GOD KNOWS MY HEART.

General Chang Tso-lin, in an open telegram, states in part: "The republic has been established for 10 years but China has been divided for a long time and there are troubles every year. The country has been divided into sections by certain political parties who are out for their own benefit and who work under the cloak of acting in accordance with the law. Militarists treat the places which they govern as their own personal property."

"China was the centre of interest during and immediately following the Washington Conference. Should we continue to fight among ourselves, foreigners will treat us as a laughing-stock. I, therefore, am extremely sad on this account. I, who have been of old, there has been a saying in a militarist for more than half of my whole lifetime, have suffered much and have undergone many troubles, but when I look at China to-day my agony is far greater than ever before."

"Being afraid that China, like an aged house, will tumble to pieces if no renovation is made, and because he is a traitor, selling our national rights to foreigners, I have resolved to clear away all obstacles to re-unification of the country by leading my troops into Peking as the first step towards settling our house in order. I hope thus to use military force to bring about national unity."

"If there are any persons who desire to injure the country and harm the people, if there are any who break the laws of our country and who rob the people, by commanding their money and property, we shall treat such as obstacles in the way to national unity."

"CHIHILI SEEKS NO WAR."

"Many telegrams have been received during the past few days urging us not to resort to arms

but to maintain peace. But if the Fengtien troops refrain from coming south, how can there be war? The Fengtien headquarters in Peking should be abolished, and the people should demand this."

"In connection with the peace and safety of the Capital, (which excuse the Fengtien army gives for its presence there) the police and the public organizations can maintain such without the interference or the assistance of Fengtien. Therefore, if each military commander will hereafter control and guard his own jurisdiction, act in accordance with the orders of the Central Government and maintain a peaceful attitude, it is unlikely that our Chihli troops will travel to the north of Shanhaikuan and fight."

"If we can no longer maintain patience and if there is nothing else for us to do, then of course it will be necessary for us to protect ourselves. And then who will be responsible for warfare if it breaks out? You will all know and you can answer yourselves."

MILLIONS OF DEBTS AND
YET MORE.

"China's troubles of to-day date back to the time when Yuan Shih-kai attempted to make himself monarch. And who was his chief supporter? Liang Shih-yi. Loans have constantly been contracted and to-day they amount to thousands of millions of dollars. The people of the country cannot pay back these debts, and their sons and grandsons will have to be responsible for their repayment. But Liang still thinks there is not enough debt, and Chang Tso-lin is still supporting this robber (traitor) who is injuring the country and the people and selling by auction the last rights of the Chinese people."

"These two now are trying to use military force to make the people bend their knees to them. When we look into their actions, we shall find at the bottom of their hearts, they are only working for their own selfish interests."

PRINCE AND THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Address to Newspapermen.

At Tokyo on the 17th inst. the Prince of Wales received representative correspondents of various news agencies and newspapers.

The following is the address delivered by the Prince.

"I am very glad to have had the opportunity of meeting this morning such a representative gathering of the newspaper proprietors and journalists because it enables me to thank the Japanese Press in general for the cordial welcome extended to me on my arrival here."

"I need not say how much I have been looking forward to my visit to this beautiful country or how delighted I am to find myself at last on Japanese soil as the guest of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor; and the fact that I am able to renew my friendship with the Prince Regent, and see the cordial welcome extended to me on my arrival here."

"I need not say how much I have been looking forward to my visit to this beautiful country or how delighted I am to find myself at last on Japanese soil as the guest of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor; and the fact that I am able to renew my friendship with the Prince Regent, and see the cordial welcome extended to me on my arrival here."

"The reception that the citizens of Tokyo have given me not only on the day of my arrival but on every occasion on which I have driven through the streets of your great capital, has touched me more than I can say, and I would like specially to mention the wonderful welcome I have been receiving during the last few days from the children of Tokyo, which will be one of the most lasting and happiest recollections that I shall carry away with me from Japan."

"You, Gentleman, can convey my appreciation to a far wider audience than my own voice could reach. I thank you once again for the manner in which you have referred to my visit and I am glad to have been able to receive you here to-day."

Mr. Shiba, of the *Yodogawa*, playing on behalf of the Press, said: "We, the representatives of Tokyo newspapers and news agencies, desire to express grateful thanks for the honours which your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to confer upon us to-day. Permit me to assure your Royal Highness that we will do our utmost to make your sojourn as agreeable as possible."

PICTURES FOR IRISH NATIONAL GALLERY.

Two pictures by Palma Giovani and Correggio have been bequeathed to the National Gallery, Ireland, by Mrs. Mary J. Martin, Dublin.

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

PEAK HOTEL

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel: 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. MITCHELL,
Manager.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southwicks, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & CO., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Tel. No. K3. Tel. Add. "Palace".
Two minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. Five minutes by Ferry from Hongkong.
A first class Hotel in every respect and under English management.
Gardens under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
Lounge, Bar and Billiard Room.
Terms Moderate.
Special arrangements for families on application to

J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

MARSHALL NEILAN
presents

WESLEY BARRY
in

"DINTY."

KOWLOON
THEATRE
NO
PUBLIC
PERFOR-
MANCE
TO-NIGHT



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace. Entirely Under British Management.

TO-DAY, at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

WOULD YOU GIVE UP YOUR SWEET-HEART BECAUSE
YOUR FAMILY DISAPPROVED OF HIM?

SEE—

"FORBIDDEN VALLEY"

With

MAY McAVOY and BRUCE GORDON.

2.30 and 7.15 p.m.

"The WHITE HORSEMAN" Epis. 14 and 15.

Usual Prices. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate
on Page 21.

SELLING.

T/T 2/6 1/4

Demand 2/6 5/15

10 d/s 2/6 5/6

50 d/s 2/6 5/6

4 m/s 2/6 5/6

T/T Shanghai Nom

T/T Singapore 109 1/2

T/T Japan 118

T/T India 199

T/T San Francisco 55 1/4

& New York 55 1/4

T/T Java 147 1/2

T/T Marks No.

T/T France 6 05

Demand, Paris —

BUYING.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock moderate; overcast, occasional rain

Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lantau The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, April 28, 1922.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 28d, 11h. 59m.—Pressure has increased slightly at Vladivostock and Weihaiwei. It has decreased slightly from Shanghai to Hongkong and the Philippines, and moderately over N. Indo-China.

The depression to the southwest of Hongkong has deepened slightly and moved north-westward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.09 inch. Total since January 1st 12.55 inches, against an average of 11.14 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

E. winds, moderate; overcast, occasional rain

Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. & Lantau The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, April 28, 1922.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day on date.

Barometer 29.88 29.78 29.86

Temperature 68 69 72

Humidity 91 94 98

Wind Direction E E E

Wind Force 3 3 3

Weather od od od

Rain 0.33 0.00 0.03

Highest open air

Temperature on the 27th 69

Lowest open air

Temperature on the 28th 69

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, 28 April.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morley

11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

1.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 min.